PATENT CLAIMS

1. Compounds of the general formula (I)

$$L \longrightarrow Cu \bigcirc Cu \longrightarrow L$$
 (I),

in which copper is in the oxidation state +1, and

10	L	is R-C≡C-R' having at least one silyl or ester gro		
	•	R'HC=CHR ha	ving at least one	silyl or ester group,
		R' ₃ Si-C≡C-R', R' ₃ N, R' ₂ N(CH ₂) _n NR' ₂ , substituted or un-		
15		substituted 2	2,2'-bipyridine,	1,10-phenanthroline,
		$P(OR')_3$, $P(alkyl)_3$, $R'-O-R'$, $R'-O(CH_2)_nO-R'$, $R'-S-R'$,		
		R'-S(CH ₂) _n S-R' or a nitrile from the group consisting of		
		CH ₃ -C≡N, ^t Bu-C≡N, C ₄ H ₉ C≡N and Ph-C≡N,		

where 20

R is A, aryl, alkylaryl or alkynyl having at least one SiR'₃ or COOR' group, and

R' is R, H, A, aryl, alkylaryl or alkynyl,

where L, R and R' may each, independently of one another, adopt identical or different meanings in different positions of the molecule, and

30 A is straight-chain or branched C1-C30-alkyl, C3-C30-cycloalkyl, straight-chain or branched C2-C30-alkenyl or straight-chain or branched C3-C30-cycloalkenyl,

aryl is C6-C10-aryl or alkylaryl,

alkylaryl is C7-C18-alkylaryl,

alkynyl is straight-chain or branched C2-C30-alkynyl.

2. Compounds according to Claim 1, in which

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is straight-chain or branched C1-C9-alkyl, straight-chain or branched C3-C9-cycloalkyl, straight-chain or branched C2-C9-alkenyl or straight-chain or branched

C3-C9-cycloalkenyl,

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aryl

is phenyl or naphthyl,

alkylaryl

is tolyl or mesityl,

alkynyl

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is straight-chain or branched C2-C9-alkynyl,

and R and R' may each, independently of one another, adopt identical or different meanings in different positions of the molecule.

3. Compounds according to Claim 1, in which

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is straight-chain or branched C1-C4-alkyl from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, n- and i-propyl and n-, i- and tert-butyl, C3-C6-cycloalkyl from the group consisting of cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl, straight-chain or branched C2-C6-alkenyl from the group consisting of vinyl, propenyl, butenyl, pentenyl and hexenyl, or C3-C6-cycloalkenyl from the group consisting of cyclopropenyl, cyclobutenyl, cyclopentadienyl, cyclopentadienyl,

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aryl

is phenyl or naphthyl,

alkylaryl

is tolyl or mesityl,

alkynyl

is straight-chain or branched C2-C6-alkynyl from the

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group consisting of ethynyl, propynyl, butynyl, pentynyl

and hexynyl,

and R and R' may each, independently of one another, adopt identical or different meanings in different positions of the molecule.

- Compounds according to Claim 1,
 in which L is R-C≡C-R' or R'HC=CHR, each having at least one silyl or ester group, and the radicals R and R' are as defined in Claim 1.
- Compounds according to Claim 1,
 in which L is R'₃Si-C≡C-R', where R' is SiMe₃, CH₃, C₂H₅, C₃H₇,
 C₄H₉, phenyl, COOMe or COOEt.
- 6. Compounds according to Claim 1, in which L is an alkyne selected from the group consisting of Me₃Si-C≡C-SiMe₃, Me₃Si-C≡C-ⁿBu, MeOOC-C≡C-COOMe, EtOOC-C≡C-COOEt and Me₃Si-C≡C-R', in which R' is CH₃, C₂H₅, C₃H₇, phenyl, COOMe or COOEt.
- Compounds according to Claim 1,
 in which L is an alkene selected from the group consisting of H₂C=CHSiMe₃, H₂C=CHCOOCH₃, H₂C=CHCOOC₂H₅ and H₂C=CHSiR'₃, in which R', independently of one another, is CH₃,
 C₂H₅, C₃H₇, C₄H₉, HC=CH₂ or phenyl.
- 8. Compounds according to Claim 1, in which L is a compound selected from the group consisting of CH_3 - $C\equiv N$, tBu $C\equiv N$, $C_4H_9C\equiv N$, $Ph-C\equiv N$; $N(CH_3)_3$, $N(C_2H_5)_3$, $H_2N-(CH_2)_2$ - NH_2 , $(CH_3)_2N-(CH_2)_2$ - $N(CH_3)_2$, $(C_2H_5)_2N-(CH_2)_2$ - $N(C_2H_5)_2$, $H_2N-(CH_2)_4$ - NH_2 , $(CH_3)_2N-(CH_2)_4$ - $N(CH_3)_2$, $(C_2H_5)_2N-(CH_2)_4$ - $N(C_2H_5)_2$, $(C_2H_5)_2$, $(C_2H_5)_3$, $(C_2H_5)_2$, $(C_2H_5)_3$, $(C_2H$

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 $(CH_2)_2 - OC_2H_5, \quad CH_3 - S - CH_3, \quad C_2H_5 - S - C_2H_5, \quad C_3H_7 - S - C_3H_7, \quad Ph-S-Ph, \\ CH_3S - (CH_2)_2 - SCH_3, \quad CH_3S - (CH_2)_3 - SCH_3, \quad C_2H_5S - (CH_2)_2 - SC_2H_5 \quad and \\ PhS - (CH_2)_2 - SPh. \quad .$

- Compounds of the general formula (I)
 di{[bis(trimethylsilyl)acetylene]copper(I)} oxalate,
 di{[(trimethylsilyl)(n-butyl)acetylene]copper(I)} oxalate,
 di[(vinyl-t-butyldimethylsilane)copper(I)] oxalate,
 di[(vinyldiethylmethylsilane)copper(I)] oxalate.
 - 10. Process for the preparation of the compounds of the general formula (I) according to Claims 1-9, characterised in that Cu₂O is reacted with oxalic acid and a Lewis base L in an inert solvent, and the resultant product is isolated.
 - 11. Process according to Claim 10, characterised in that an inert aprotic organic solvent is used which is an open-chain or cyclic aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon, a halogenated aliphatic or halogenated aromatic hydrocarbon or a linear or cyclic ether or a mixture of these hydrocarbons.
- 12. Process according to one of Claims 10 and 11, characterised in that a solvent selected from the group consisting of pentane, hexane, heptane, cyclohexane, toluene, methylene chloride, trichloromethane, chlorobenzene, diethyl ether and tetrahydrofuran is used.
- 13. Process according to Claim 10, characterised in that it is carried out under a protective-gas atmosphere.
- 14. Process according to Claim 13, characterised in that the protective gas employed is nitrogen or argon.

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- 15. Process according to Claim 10, characterised in that the Lewis base L is employed in excess relative to the stoichiometric ratio of the starting materials Cu₂O and oxalic acid, but at least in twice the stoichiometric ratio.
- 16. Process according to one of Claims 10 and 15, characterised in that the starting materials Cu₂O, oxalic acid and Lewis base L are employed in a stoichiometric ratio of from 1:1:2 to 1:1:4.
- 17. Process according to one or more of Claims 10, 15 and 16, characterised in that two different Lewis bases L are employed in identical molar amounts.
- 18. Process according to one or more of Claims 10 to 17, characterised in that the reaction is carried out within a reaction time of from 1 to 24 hours at a temperature in the range from -30 to +100°C.
- 19. Process according to one or more of Claims 10 to 18, characterised in that it is carried out at room temperature.
- 20. Process according to one or more of Claims 10 to 19, characterised in that, when the reaction is complete, insoluble constituents are separated off, and the reaction product is isolated from the solution and, if necessary, purified, or in that the reaction product is separated from the reaction mixture by extraction, isolated and, if necessary, purified.
 - 21. Process according to one or more of Claims 10 to 19, characterised in that insoluble constituents are separated off by filtration.
- 22. Use of the compounds of the general formula (I) according to Claims 1 to 9 for the production of highly pure, thin metallic copper layers.

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- 23. Process for the production of highly pure, thin metallic copper layers, characterised in that compounds of the general formula (I) according to Claims 1 to 9 are heated, causing elimination of the Lewis base L and deposition of metallic copper deposited through decarboxylation.
- 24. Process according to Claim 23, characterised in that the elimination of the Lewis base L is carried out at a temperature in the range from 50 to about 200°C, and the decarboxylation is completed at a temperature in the range from 150 to 350°C with formation of metallic copper.
- 25. Process according to Claims 23 and 24, characterised in that the Lewis base L eliminated is recycled, re-employed in a process according to Claims 10 to 21 and used for the production of highly pure, thin metallic copper layers.
- 26. Highly pure, thin metallic copper layer produced using a compound of the general formula (I) according to Claims 1 to 9.

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